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Other states can boast of 500 paid into the national treasury the past year and of large numbers of L. V. L. Agents and such agents turned county conventions well, but some can show boys and girls members and leaders, more loyal to the L. V. L. than even Maine.—*Exeter C. Register, State Rep. L. V. L.*

L. V. L. STATE OF VERMONT.

At the conference of L. V. L. workers, national convention, Burlington, the following state of Vermont were recommended and all state superintendents present agreed to urge the importance of the work upon the county superintendents and the adoption of the same.

1. That all agents use up the diploma at once, 1. leading for work, beginning with volume 1. This volume entitles them to certificates in which to place their names. When a diploma is earned the same can be duplicated and placed in 1.

2. Every agent to have a senior grade, all debts paid and dues admitted. The best motto for seniors is: "The future is ours."

3. That our special contribution the coming year be for the L. V. L. room, temperance, domestic and temperance work. Every member of the Maine L. V. L. is expected to fill one or more spaces for the summer.

4. L. V. L. most actively desired that every member of the Lower Section of the Maine Free State will be willing and eager to pay dues this year. This will enable us to send a representative to the State Section. V. L. V. L. convention, as I've asked for strength for this the first year, to our next I will be able to pay the required amount.

5. Among of the Maine agreement, but we worry to find that it some things were agreed to by superintendents of other states & the national convention were behind, as a note to be from the year.

With the Iowa superintendents study attend to the matter of dues, we find that the do collect and forwarded to the office in next State V. L. V. L. convention. The amount required from each member will be an extra of per. 1. I think you had to pay the amount, it is to be taken from the treasury of the degree, as superintendents can be given during the year by each agent for this purpose. As is shown in the matter of the the certain to make the Maine L. V. L. superintendents, motto of our State: "Growth."

Signatures are Good Notes.


The Illustrated monthly "Magazine Number" of The Ladies to learn the nearest city name of reading matter, and more illustrations than any of the previous issues. At L. V. L. Handbook written by an expert in typograph and practical aspects of "Succeeding for Women," and showing the work a sign and wrap, also women's ruling. Several letters from girls of the "Finger and a Needle" and so women's "Succeeding" list about 100,000,000, two 100,000,

It's Soap.

♥ All Soap.

Welcome Soap is absolutely free from excess of alkali, corrosive, and other adulterations; that is why it is superior to any other soap.

WELCOME



SOAP

If by special arrangements they are led to try some other kind, they always return to Welcome.

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Unicy Stable Offerings Which Will Be

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LEGENDARY ASSOCIATIONS OF
THE QUEEN OF FESTIVALS

HOW THE SIMPLE, PRACTICAL TEACH-
INGS OF JESUS HAVE RAMIFIED IN-
TO A COMPLEX ORGANIZATION.

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SENATOR HALE ON CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Senators will say, with this condition in the island of Cuba, unexpressed, unexpressed by Spain, how long shall the United States wait and allow it to go on? That very question was put to the United States over and over again by the diplomatists of England and France during the years of our war for the suppression of the rebellion, and there, Mr. President, was the real danger line which the great men who stood at the head of our affairs always dreaded. There was no end to the men that we raised; our credit was illimitable; our commanders disclosed and developed tactics and mastery of strategy in the battlefield that entitled them to rank with Frederick and Wellington and Napoleon; in all these we had no lack; but the weak point all of the time was the danger of foreign intervention to recognize the independence of the Southern confederacy upon the ground that a condition of warfare existed, and that it was the duty of the United States to suppress the rebellion; and that, if it did not, these powers would interfere.

Early and late—I have the volume of correspondence here, and it is most interesting to read—the foreign offices at Paris and at London, whenever any reverse attended our arms, at once asked the question which the senator from Ohio has asked me, whether the news which had come by telegraph across the ocean did not disclose a condition of obdurate, unconquerable resistance, and whether the United States was prepared to say when it would suppress the rebellion. This burden, Mr. President, was what rested most heavily upon the heads of those who were at the front of our affairs at that time. It was this danger which gave that added stoop to the tall form of Abraham Lincoln; it was this that caused the optimism of Seward to take on a sadder turn than it ever had before; it was this danger and the vigils depending upon it that broke down the lion-hearted Stanton and left him a wreck when peace came; it was the anxiety lest foreign powers, asking the same question the senator from Ohio has asked me, would interfere, and the answer is found in the dispatches that Secretary Seward sent to the French foreign office and to the British foreign office. . . .

I am not talking about belligerency now; I am talking about what the senator suggested by his question, of the danger in 1861-1865 that foreign powers would interfere further; and they asked the same question. The dispatches sent from the foreign office at Paris through Lord John Russell and the communications with Lord Lyons and Sir Frederick Bruce, and those of the French office to its minister here, are full to teeming with the statements that the war was being so prolonged and had continued so many years, as the senator says about this outbreak, that humanity called upon the European powers to further recognize the independence of the confederacy.

What was the answer? It is found in this volume [exhibiting]; it is found in more than one place; and it amounts to simply this: The answer that Secretary Seward made is the answer that I now make to the senator from Ohio. Mr. Seward said: "The United States is engaged in the herculean task of attempting to suppress the greatest rebellion in the history of man; it is able to do it." But he said further to our minister in London, Charles Francis Adams: "I desire you in the most respectful manner to communicate to the foreign office this attitude of the American government upon this question: The United States will suppress the rebellion; but it must do it in its own way. The method under which it shall be done must be selected by us, and no matter what complications may arise, no matter what dangers may environ us from further complications with foreign powers, no foreign power will be allowed to interfere with the United States in its method of suppressing the rebellion." And that is the answer to-day.

This must be left to Spain. She sent troops there by the thousand and tens of thousands; she sent skilled commanders. She has to deal with the most difficult guerrilla warfare the world has ever seen. The condition of the island, its topography, everything in relation to it, is such that it encourages guerrilla warfare. As we waited, and as Europe waited, the United States, by every precedent set by our government in its relations with European powers, must let Spain have a fair opportunity of suppressing this rebellion. It is not the first one. General Grant said they were "periodic." They are. The message which I quoted from General Grant, in 1870, was followed by another message just like it in 1875; and we are taught there the self-restraining lesson that in some of these things we must do what the European powers did when Mr. Seward answered that the United States would settle the rebellion in its own manner.

The British diplomatists and the French diplomatists retired grumblingly and mutteringly; but they kept hands off, Mr. President.

[Here follows the famous cable message from the prime minister at Madrid to the New York World.]

I have no admiration for many things that have taken place in the course of Spain's history. I know that history is deformed by persecution, by bigotry. The world knows that; but it is an old, high-spirited, resentful nation; and the utterance there made candidly by the

prime minister ought to give us pause before we pass resolutions declaring in terms the belligerency of the insurgents and their equality with the Spanish government before the law.

There is one man in Spain, Mr. President, who has held a warm place in the affections of the American people and in the affections and respect of civilized peoples throughout the globe. He has made effort and suffered for freedom. He is in politics a republican and not a monarchist. He has been connected with significant events in Spanish history, representing and leading the patriotic republican movement. He is Emilio Castelar, and this emergency is such that it has brought him from his private life. The heart of this old man is warm to the present danger of the situation, and he has felt that, from his place of retirement, where he had gone, as he believed, forever from public affairs, and it may be from public notice, he should address a fervid but candid remonstrance.

Numberless Americans— He says— have called to me asking my opinion, as you have done. I beg that all of them will consider this as an answer in reply to your questions. I may say that I consider any negotiations respecting Cuba between Spain and the United States would be impossible from the moment that the belligerency of the insurgents should be declared.

I judge the situation serious, but if the insurgents are not recognized as belligerents the Spanish revolutionary republican party can do nothing internally, as they are completely disorganized, but in case an international conflict should be provoked, I should give all the assistance in my power to the government.

The old man becomes earnest in his appeal.

You say America hears me. I believed so once, but advancing age has dispelled the illusion.

There is something pathetic in this old lion of republicanism, who had retired from public life, with all his great record of services to the cause of liberty in the past, and the sacrifices that he has made, saying that he believed once that the American people would listen to him, but under the light of the events that have taken place in the last fortnight here, that belief, he says, has fled from his breast. He touches upon what has been alluded to in the debate—the failure of Spain to put into effect the provisions of the treaty granting reform to Cuba.

With permission of the Senate I will insert a further portion of the address in my remarks, and it will follow here:

You do not, and I affirmed you would not, recognize the insurgents. I still believe President Cleveland will not do so, and that you will support him.

You will not violate international law, as your parliament has done, with a declaration for recognition of belligerency, which attacks the principle of nonintervention proclaimed by your democratic traditions.

It is impossible to subject Cuba to your rule, as Cuba is fevered with the spirit of independence. It would be impossible for you to keep Cuba, for she is as democratic as Spain. I say this—I, who belonged to the generation that suppressed the slave trade, slavery, religious intolerance, the old colonial regime, and proclaimed the liberties the world admires.

The Cuban insurrection broke out at the instant when the unanimous vote of all parties had just given Cuba liberal laws, and we were preparing to give her wide decentralization, self-government, and all possible free trade.

You were born to clear the skies of the thunder of war. Let us have peace. You can not expel Spain from America because, even though America were submerged under the ocean, the waves of the caravels of our discoverers would shine across the waves, and the winds would forever sound eternally the name of the coatrix—Spain. EMILIO CASTELAR.

I will not contrast the tone of these communications of these great men representing Spain, with the interest and fate of her government and her future depending, and with much temptation to exasperation of spirit—I will not contrast the language in which they are couched or the spirit that pervades them with certain other declarations to which some of us have listened. I say that under all conditions, under present circumstances, the attitude of Spain, as disclosed by all the communications that I have brought before the Senate to-day, is one of dignity and proper self-asserting respect.

Mr. President, it is not a gracious nor an easy task to stand up and oppose, or even question, the conduct of any people or any cause that claims to be acting under the sacred desire for human liberty. I realize that. I am fully aware how natural it is, especially for the people of the United States, to sympathize with struggling communities seeking to be free. I should hope, sir, that this will never be changed. I should hope that the American breast will beat responsive to the real cause of any struggling people who essay to accomplish freedom.

But, Mr. President, I can not help being possessed with the gravest doubt as to whether the condition in Cuba to-day discloses any such struggle. The sacred name of freedom, the desire of liberty are of course invoked. I do not deny that there has been misgovernment in Cuba, but misgovernment is not applied to and is not localized alone in Cuba. There is the gravest mismanagement and misgovernment in all South America, in Central America, in Turkey, and in other states, and we are not wholly free from misgovernment in the United States. There are communities, there are municipalities, there are states that furnish instances of misgovernment, and the United States, great and powerful as it is, has not yet assumed the mission to go forth and correct every form of human misgovernment. Much of that must be left to the curative effects of time.

Out of this imperfect presentation of the case I discover one real danger, and that, Mr. President, is possible war. I am not ready for war. I deprecate it. I do not believe the people of the United States desire war. While there is a great deal of what is called war sentiments pervading the country, occupying it, possessing the columns of newspapers, and finding utterance here and in the other branch, the sober common sense of the American people, depend upon it, sir, is not for war. I do not think we are prepared for war. I hope we are sufficiently prepared for war to command peace, but I do not

think that in case of actual conflict, war being declared within three months from now, the United States could go into war with any great advantage. I am not in favor of seeking opportunities to inflame friendly powers even under the attempt to establish a belligerent condition of a people who are said to be struggling for liberty. I am not in favor of inciting war, and I do not think the American people believe in it.

Mr. President, the struggle of the American revolution and the successful emergence of the colonies from that revolution and the setting up here of the republic of the United States gave to this country eighty years of peace, accompanied by a prosperity that was the exemplar and the wonder of the world. The minor conflicts that took place in those eighty years were so slight that they never touched the life of the people or its conditions and do not need to be mentioned. Speaking generally, it was a time of profound peace that we had earned by the American revolution of 1776. At the end of that period of peace there fell upon the United States a conflict so vast, so appalling that sceptics who doubted whether the government could maintain itself almost overcome in numbers those who believed the United States could maintain the integrity of the republic. But out of four years of destructive and devastating war at last the republic emerged with its standards floating everywhere over successful battlefields and a rebellion crushed. That most mighty and superhuman effort entitled the United States to another eighty years of profound peace and prosperity. No higher wish, no greater benediction could be invoked upon us than that there should follow, as did follow the American revolution, this period of nearly three generations of peace and the thrift and prosperity that come with peace for the United States.

I for one have been disturbed and made anxious by the growth of what I may call the aggressive spirit as shown particularly within the last year, not only here but elsewhere, the desire to aggress, the desire to incite trouble, the desire to make difficulties with foreign powers, the dealing with the discussion, the imagery of war rather than of peace, the turning aside of the plowshare and the pruning hook and giving men's attention to the sword and rifle. It is what the books call "militarism," and I for one deprecate it. It is unsound in its foundation. It is a dangerous plant. It has but one result. When militarism takes possession of the mind and of the imagination of a great, powerful, chivalric people there is but one result—it absorbs all other things. The interests and the arts of peace become neglected, and the attention and the ambitions of men are directed in another line, and some day or other, no matter whether it be a republic or what it be, a people dominated by militarism are open to the grasp of the strong hand of some great military chieftain.

I do not believe that this is present to us as a near danger, but certainly the events of the last few months were well described by the senior senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] in one of those trenchant phrases with which he is in the habit of entertaining us, when he said that "every morning somebody feels that he ought to fire off a loaded cannon against somebody else." Out of it I believe the good sense of the American people will assert itself. It will show that it loves peace—this people—and not war. So, notwithstanding the danger that I am trying to avert, notwithstanding war stands in my mind as a possible danger, I believe that we shall come out of it without war, and that there will be for us that long period of peace and prosperity that we deserve.

We have many things that Congress should turn its attention to besides foreign affairs. Under the leadership of some of the oldest and hitherto most conservative senators we have given large attention to foreign complications in the present Congress. I do not believe that this is going to obtain in the future. I believe that the American honor will always be asserted. I believe that every doctrine that is necessary for our preservation as a great nation and which is necessary to patriotism and to love of liberty will be asserted and maintained with a calmness and serious strength that will impress every foreign power, so that there never will be need for war. I do not expect to see, or that anyone here will see, war.

Mr. President, in looking at this bright future as I forecast it for the United States, I think of that magnificent apostrophe to peace which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Archbishop Cranmer when he predicted the future of the royal babe, she who became England's great Queen Elizabeth.

I can but hope that the glowing words will apply to this republic in the years to come as they were meant for Elizabeth and for England:

She shall be lov'd and fear'd; her own shall bless her.

Her face shall like a field of beaten corn,

And her bright eyes with sorrow good grows

In her days every man shall eat in safety,

Under his own vine, what he plants, and sing

The merry songs of peace to all his neighbors.

God shall be truly known, and those about her

From her shall read the perfect way of honor,

And by those claim their greatness, not by blood.

Mr. President, when the last of us shall close his eyes in death I hope and believe that those eyes will rest on a scene such as the greatest of English poets has thus so loftily pictured.

A pretty woman, with nothing but her fairness to offer, invariably attracts men. But she seldom holds them.

You Envy Your Neighbor who has good health and wish you might be as well in every way.

If you ask how it is he keeps so, he will tell you that he never hurries a meal or lets things worry him.

When he finds he has partaken of something that doesn't just agree with him he turns to the "F. F." bottle and a responsible makes matter all right.

He means the True "F. F." Atwood's Bitters.

—Advt.

DEER ISLE NEWS.

Green's Landing. Miss Cynthia Knowlton is attending school at Castine.

Richard Knowlton made a business trip to Boston this week.

The Willing Workers, of the Congregational society, met with Mrs. C. Fred Eaton on Wednesday.

Miss Annie Thurlow, who has been attending commercial college in Portland, returned home on Thursday.

Harvey Saunders has moved back here from Black Island, into a tenement in the Welsh building, where he formerly lived.

Reliance lodge, F. and A. M., received visiting brothers from Moses Webster lodge, Vinalhaven, Wednesday evening. Work on the master mason's degree was followed by refreshments of cake and ice-cream, coffee and cigars.

The Y. P. S. C. E., of the Congregational church, has recently re-organized and chosen the following officers: President, Mrs. Elsie Knowlton; vice-president, Miss Jennie Cousins; recording secretary, Miss Nora Pooler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lois Eaton; treasurer, Mrs. Annie Richardson. The officers are elected to serve for ensuing six months, except corresponding secretary, whose office is a permanent one.

March 23. ELSIE H.

Oceanville. Emory Buckminster was home Sunday.

Herman Whitmore came from Brooklyn Saturday.

Miss Mildred Buckminster left for Bath Thursday.

The lobster fishermen are getting ready for spring fishing.

Fred Colomy will keep house at Herman Whitmore's house.

Mrs. Mary Greenlaw and daughter are visiting at Swan's Island.

Steamer "Silver Star" has been touching here the past few weeks.

Mrs. W. B. Peakes had a party last week in honor of her sister, Miss Gertrude Gross. A good time reported.

Mrs. Peniah Joyce was found dead in bed on Saturday morning, March 21. She retired Friday night feeling as well as usual. It is supposed she died in a fit, to which she has been subject lately.

March 23. EUGENE.

Sunshine. Mrs. I. Powers is visiting relatives at Sunshine.

Frank Warren was thrown from his carriage Saturday, and quite severely injured.

Morton Small and sister Mertice leave to-day for Freedom to visit their brother, Dr. A. M. D. Small.

John Eaton, who has been in the West a long time, came home Saturday. He brought a broncho with him.

Philip W. Small, who has been spending the winter with his brother, Dr. H. W. Small, at Swan's Island, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Theodosia Stinson, who has been at Green's Landing for the past two weeks caring for her daughter, Mrs. Simeon Dow, came home Sunday.

March 23. S.

South Deer Isle. The ice has almost left the coves during the last three days.

George Powers is selling two years' crop of hay for Gustavus Robbins. There is but very little hay in town for sale now. Prices have ranged from \$9 to \$12.

There was a clam chowder sociable at the hall Monday evening, gotten up for church purposes. The attendance was rather small, but all seemed to enjoy it.

John Gross, at the Landing, has imported a crew of Finns to work on his quarry, which throws an equal number of natives out of employment, at which there is some grumbling. The Finns work cheaper.

There is a general stirring about preparatory to commencing the season's work. Ansel Stanley and sons are ready to leave for a lobstering cruise, that gentle crustacean having been hunted from the harbors into deeper water. Several others are preparing to go coasting.

March 27. Ego.

Deer Isle. The new Mission hall at Mountainville has been presented with a nice bible for the pulpit. Rev. J. S. Richards now holds meetings at this place fortnightly.

Rev. Charles Whittier, a Maine missionary society worker in Eastern Maine, is expected to spend most of the month of April with the Congregational churches of North Deer Isle and Little Deer Isle.

March 24. S.

Business Notices. Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

Advertisements.

Not a Little Mince Pie.

Only a Piece

May cause you an illness of several weeks, eaten when you are bilious.

The moral then is

DON'T BE BILIOUS

It is unnecessary. The True "L. F." Medicine (or Bitters) cures biliousness, constipation, or simple indigestion.

It costs but 35c. for 60 doses.

Remember, ask for "L. F."

Every state has its own Keeley Institute. Maine's Keeley Institute is at Deering (railroad station, Westport Junction). Maine's own is the best, nearest and cheapest. Its physician is a Keeley graduate.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Cornstossel, as her husband came in from feeding the pigs, "what is the Monroe doctrine?" "The Monroe doctrine, Mandy," he replied after a moment's thought, "is a principle which lays down that 'jes' because we don't put both feet in the trough ourselves is no sign that we're goin' to encourage others to do it."

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by George A. Parcher.

Advertisements.

Worcester Salt An American Production and the Best in the world.

Spring Dry and Fancy Goods,

Carpenteries,

Draperies,

Housekeeping Goods,

AT

M. GALLERT'S.

It is the expressed opinion of every lady in this section, if there is anything wanted in the line of Dry Goods, which is of good quality, fashionable and reliable, go to Gallert's. This is the fact.

We do not believe in the noisy and blustering way of doing business, but rely on our reputation of selling good and reliable goods at prices low enough not to allow competition to exist for any length of time.

To look at our goods is one of the great pleasures of the city, and the immense stock, great variety and attractive prices touch the heart of those who appreciate good goods. Do not hesitate to call at our store and look our stock over; you need not buy unless our goods and prices suit you. Of courteous treatment you are assured.

The following are some of the early arrivals of spring goods:

Carpet and Drapery Department.

We are selling Carpetings of all kinds cheaper than any house in New England. Look at our leader in an all-wool extra heavy Carpeting at 50c. per yard. We carry also a large assortment of Brussels and Tapestries, Oil Cloths, Straw Matting, Rugs and Art Squares.

We have Lace Curtains as low as 50 cts. per window, and carry a large stock of Chenille Draperies, Mulls and Nettings. Upholstery goods, Holland and Minetto Shades, Curtain and Drapery fixtures.

Silks and Dress Goods.

No store shows a better line in these than we do, including all of the latest imported novelties.

Spring Garments, Ladies' Suits and Street Skirts, a full line; will be ready by April 1.

Our stock of Wash Dress goods in innumerable weaves at reasonable prices.

Cotton Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear at reduced prices.

Will be pleased to see you at our store this spring; our goods and prices are all right.

M. GALLERT.

IT IS HIGH TIME

To think about the annual freshening up of houses in and out of town. This, of course, implies

NEW CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, PAINTS and OILS.

The three points upon which the buyer's mind must be set are STYLE, QUALITY, PRICE.

To point out how completely we meet the purchaser on these points is only to repeat what we have been saying (and doing) for the past fifty years. We are the

ONLY DEALERS IN ELLSWORTH

having rooms devoted exclusively to the sale of

CARPETS and WALL PAPER.

Call and Examine our Stock and get Prices.

WHITING BROTHERS,

37 Main Street, Ellsworth.

RESTORED MANHOOD

DR. MOTT'S KIDNEY PILLS

Before and After Using

For sale by S. D. Wiggins, of Ellsworth, Me.

AYER'S THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL SASSAPARILLA CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU